FACTS ON FILE
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Week in Headlines

International

Rebellion by Argentine Navy force failed to overthrow Peron.

UN held special 10th anniversary commemorative session.

West submitted to Russia working schedule for Big 4 summit parley.

Japan disclosed terms of Soviet peace treaty offer.

United States

President urged public support of stalled military reserve bill.

Senate opposed Marine Corps cut, approved more warplanes; House restored Dixon-Yates funds.

Defense Dept. Council Brucker named as New Army Secy.

GM employes, East Coast seamen won unemployment pay guarantees; Western truck strike ended, East Coast ship strike partially ended.

WORLD AFFAIRS

UNITED NATIONS

10th Anniversary Marked

'Ike' Stresses Atom for Peace

Delegations of the 60-member UN opened a special 10th anniversary commemorative session in the San Francisco Opera House June 20 to mark the drafting of the UN Charter in that building and its signature in the adjacent Veterans' Memorial Bldg. June 26, 1945. (The original charter was flown from Washington and placed on display in the Veterans' Bldg. June 19.) [See Vol. V, p. 199F]

In his 2d speech before the UN as U.S. chief executive [see Vol. XIII, 409B1], Pres. Eisenhower opened the meeting June 20 by reaffirming the U.S.' "unswerving loyalty" & "tireless support" of the UN. He said the organization must continue its work for peace during its 2d decade but seek "a peace of such new kind that all the world will think anew and act anew." "It cannot be a mere stilling of the guns—it must be a glorious way of life. In that life the atom, dedicated once as man's slayer, will become his most productive servant." [See p. 198C2]

Mr. Eisenhower said the U.S. would "leave no stone unturned . . . reject no method, however novel, that holds out any hope, however faint, for a just and lasting peace." He said he could not foretell whether the forthcoming Big 4 summit meeting [see p. 206C1] would produce "the initial decisions that will start dismantling the terrible apparatus of fear & mistrust & weapons erected since the end of World War II." [See p. 191E1]

President on UN's Record

In reviewing the UN's first 10 yrs. the President said: The Charter was "strong in the conviction that no nation has a right to employ force aggressively"; the UN's founders "recognized that the first responsibility of every nation is to provide for its own defense" and "to associate itself with like-minded peoples for the promotion of their common security." Most nations were united in hoping "that every government will abstain from . . . the subversion, coercion, infiltration or destruction of other governments in order to gain any political or material advantage or because of differences in philosophies, religions or ideologies." There had been "failures in attempts to solve international difficulties" by UN Charter principles. "That there have been victories, only the willfully blind can fail to see. But clear it is that without the UN the failures would still have been written as failures into history." The world had been spared the "human disasters" that might have occurred in place of the UN "victories."

(The President flew to San Francisco June 19 & returned to Washington late June 20. He then began a 6-day tour of Vermont, New Hampshire & Maine with a speech June 22 at the first Vermont Dairy Festival in Rutland, Vt., where he said: "We merely want to live in peace with all the world, to trade with them, to commune with them, to learn from their cultures as they may learn from ours.") [See pp. 199C2, 206D1]

Hammarskjold Sees Peace Trend

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld told the opening UN session June 20 that "recent developments," such as the Bandung Conf. & Austrian treaty, "may point toward a better balance" in international relations and the "search for a more secure peace & a better life" [see pp. 137B1, 165B1]. (Speaking at Stanford U. commencement June 19, Hammarskjöld said the time was "far from ripe for world government" and that the UN was an attempt to "find a synthesis between the nation & the world.") [See p. 174E1]

Molotov Upholds Red Policy

Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov (who met Pres. Eisenhower June 20 for the first time since Gen. Eisenhower's post-VE Day visit to Moscow in 1945) repeated June 22 the USSR's position on disarmament, peaceful coexistence, atomic control & "the indisputable rights" of Communist China to UN membership [see pp. 159C2, 174E1]. "It is up to the U.S.A. & other Western powers to make the next move" on disarmament, he said, since the USSR had "accepted in full their proposal" regarding conventional arms and the West had "no reason to put off the settlement of the atomic weapons problem." [See p. 174C2]

Molotov said the July Big 4 summit meeting "shall have great importance if all its members show a genuine desire to ease tensions . . . to settle outstanding issues & to consolidate peace." "Everyone will agree that it depends largely on the peoples of the Soviet Union & the U. S. to consolidate peace & security. . . . That is precisely what is desired by the Soviet people who are confident that that is also the desire of the people of America" [see p. 198D3]. He attacked "some countries" for waging "an unprecedented armaments race" and scored agreements "to remilitarize Western Germany." "These blocs & alliances . . . inevitably lead to the formation of defense alliances on the other side," he said [see p. 190G1]. He asserted that the Tito-Kremlin accord was "determined not by any transient considerations" but by hopes for "reduction of international tensions and the establishment of the necessary trust among nations." [See pp. 181F1, 189D1]

Asks World Trade Parley

Molotov offered one major new proposal: "The time is ripe . . . to consider the question of calling a world economic conference to facilitate the development of international trade. Only an authoritative international center like the UN would be capable of coping with the task . . ." [See col. 2D; p. 206D1]

Other Assembly Highlights

British Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan, attending his first UN meeting, was the first of the Big 4 foreign ministers to address the conference. He said June 21 that "tensions between East & West have seemed unending, but recently there has been a lifting of the cloud." [See p. 166D3]

Dr. Emilio Nuñez Portuondo, Cuban Amb. to the U.S., attacked the USSR in an address June 22 for "enslaving" East European countries. He was interrupted by Gen. Assembly Pres. Eelco N. van Kleffens, the presiding officer, for "passing judgments on the acts of any individual member states." Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines protested

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

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that Molotov had not been interrupted while addressing the Assembly. Van Kleffens replied that Molotov "did not direct remarks against any individual state." Portuondo was interrupted twice more for denunciations of the USSR that were cheered by Western delegates. Van Kleffens had interrupted Syrian Forgn. Min. Khalid el-Azm June 21 for discussion of Arab claims on Palestine and warned delegates not to argue "special political disputes" in UN anniversary statements. [See Vol. XIV, p. 405B2]

(U.S. delegate Mason Sears was elected UN Trusteeship Council president in New York June 8. Pres. Eisenhower named John C. Baker, Ohio U. president, as permanent U.S. representative on the UN Economic & Social Council June 20 to succeed Preston Hotchkis, who resigned June 16.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 122C2]

BIG FOUR

Summit Parley Plan Offered

The 3 Western foreign ministers presented their procedural proposals for the July 18 Big 4 summit meeting to Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov at the Pacific Union Club in San Francisco June 20. Molotov made no immediate commitments, but he reportedly did not favor a set time limit for the summit meeting. Dulles proposed the government heads meet for 4-6 days. [See p. 197E]

The West was said to have proposed also that, to save time, each Western Govt. chief would concentrate on one major problem in his opening statement, *i.e.* Pres. Eisenhower on Germany, British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden on world trade, French Premier Edgar Faure on disarmament. After Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin's opening statement, the 4 foreign ministers would meet to discuss ways of dealing with the problems raised.

British Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan met with Molotov June 22, and Molotov was said to have agreed that: (1) a propaganda battle should be avoided at Geneva by 4-power agreement on a daily communiqué; (2) the Govt. heads meet twice on July 18 and once on succeeding afternoons, with the foreign ministers meeting in the mornings.

(Molotov conferred with Faure in Paris June 9 en route to the U.S., which he had not visited since 1946 [see Vol. VI, p. 397F]. After debarking from the *Queen Elizabeth* in New York June 15, he toured UN Hq. & the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where he said he "liked the American paintings best." During the train trip to San Francisco, he stopped to visit the Chicago Stockyards and posed for photographers in a white cowboy hat at Cheyenne. UN delegates in San Francisco remarked that Molotov seemed more affable than usual.)

Western Ministers Study Germany

The U.S. British & French Forgn. Mins. (John Foster Dulles, Harold Macmillan & Antoine Pinay, respectively) met in New York June 16-17 to prepare for their meeting with Molotov in San Francisco and the Big 4 summit conference [see pp. 191D1, 197B1]. A communiqué June 17 said that "problems of particular concern to Germany" were discussed with Fed. (West) German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who reportedly had told Pres. Eisenhower [see p. 197G3] and the foreign ministers that he would not visit Moscow until at least one month after the summit meeting. Press reports said Adenauer would go to Moscow only if (a) it were clear that his trip did not imply his recognition of the Communist East German Govt. and (b) the USSR indicated that it agreed in principle to the release of German POWs & civilians. (West German officials said they had addresses of at least 9,000 German POWs held by the Reds.)

Dulles, Macmillan & Pinay also discussed plans for consultations with other NATO members in Paris before the summit meeting.

Adenauer Ends U.S. Visit

Adenauer received an honorary law degree at Harvard U. June 16 and urged that the U.S., as "the strongest nation on earth" and the only one Russia feared, take the lead in advancing "controlled" disarmament at the summit meeting [see p. 198C1]. He said he thought "the conference should continue for a long time . . . if necessary I would be prepared for even one or 2 years." Before leaving New York June 18, Adenauer said on CBS-TV's *Face the Nation* that "very compelling reasons" were behind recent Soviet foreign-policy shifts, which were "absolutely necessary." But "certain positions must be held and cannot be given up by the West," he said. Adenauer met with British Prime Min. Eden in London June 19 and agreed to an "Eden plan" for reunification of Germany through free elections.

Back in Bonn June 20, Adenauer instructed Christian Dem. leaders in the Bundestag to delay action on the controversial bill authorizing recruitment of army volunteers. Adenauer's Cabinet met June 22 to draft a "declaration of military policy." (Fed. German Finance Min. Fritz Schaeffer asked Parlt. to appropriate 82.3 million marks [$19.5 million] for employment of administrative & planning personnel for the Fed. German Army, it was announced June 13. The 937-man Defense Ministry staff would be increased by 3,030 persons of whom 1,623 would be military.) [See p. 198A1]

East German Recruiting Lags

East German Deputy Premier Walter Ulbricht acknowledged June 10 that youths were reluctant to serve in East German's militarized police. He warned that "youth [must] understand that future military service of 2 to 3 yrs. must be planned." His report to the Social Unity (Communist) Party followed the flight to the West of record numbers of East German youths fearing conscription. The 4th congress of the Red-controlled Free German Labor Union Fed. was urged in Berlin June 15 to contribute to "fully armed defense forces" to counter Fed. German forces. The congress approved June 20 a statute effectively barring strikes by 5 million East German unionists so that "the national economic plan" would be carried out with "Socialist work discipline."

(The 2d anniversary of the East German revolt against working norms passed quietly June 17. East & West Berliners met in front of the West Berlin city hall to hear speeches by West German political leaders [including Social Dem. leader Erich Ollenhauer], who opposed proposals for internationalizing Berlin & pledged restoration of Berlin as capital of a unified Germany.) [See p. 173F1]

Nehru Backs Soviet Policies

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin appeared with Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru before 100,000 persons in Moscow's Dynamo Stadium June 21 and declared the USSR would exert all efforts to bring about "the lessening of international tension" at the Big 4 summit meeting. Nehru's 2-week visit to the USSR ended with publication June 23 of a joint statement with Bulganin calling for a nuclear-weapons ban, disarmament, "wider application" of the principles of coexistence & peaceful realization of Communist China's "legitimate rights" on Formosa. The statement said that "continued refusal" to admit Peiping to the UN "lies at the root of many troubles in the Far East & elsewhere." [See p. 190F3]

The Nehru-Bulganin declaration, signed June 22, said "the essence of true coexistence . . . is that states of different social structures can exist side by side in peace & concord and work for the common good." Reference was made to a recent agreement for Soviet construction of a steel plant in India as "a notable example" of economic cooperation. [See Vol. XIII, p. 414E3]

Nehru told a Moscow news conference June 21 that "of course, there will be no political strings attached" to the steel plant and that Bulganin had accepted an invitation to visit India, probably next winter. Nehru added that world tension might be eased if nations did not "say unfriendly things to each other." Nehru planned visits to Warsaw, Vienna, Belgrade, Rome, London & Cairo before returning to India.

(The U.S. agreed May 31 to provide $6.8 million to give India 38,000 tons of steel.) [See p. 53G2]

Churchill Sees Semi-Peace

Sir Winston Churchill, who proposed a summit meeting while British Prime Min. in Mar. 1953, said June 21 in London: "We must not count upon complete & immediate success. . . . A period of relaxation of tension may well be all that is now within our grasp." "Such a phase would not be sterile"

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because "it would give time for science to show the magnitude of her blessings rather than all her terrors." Churchill spoke at the unveiling of a statue of himself in the City of London's Guildhall, where only the Earl of Chatham, his son William Pitt, Admiral Lord Nelson & the Duke of Wellington previously had been memorialized. [See p. 166A3]

McCarthy Fails to Curb 'Ike'

The U.S. Senate rejected by 77-4 June 22 a resolution by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy* (R., Wis.) that Pres. Eisenhower call off the summit meeting unless the USSR agreed in advance to discuss "the present & future status" of Communist-controlled countries. The Senate also refused to allow McCarthy to withdraw or revise the resolution after it was seen that it would be overwhelmingly defeated. The Senate Forgn. Relations Com. had rejected the measure, 14-0, June 21 after Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) blocked McCarthy's bid for action on the resolution immediately after he introduced it in the full Senate June 20. Johnson & Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) worked together to defeat the resolution on the Senate floor. Both held that it would tie the President's hands at the Big 4 parley. Johnson said the measure would "tell the world that Congress . . . does not trust the President & the Secy. of State to negotiate for our country." Knowland said he had "great confidence" in Mr. Eisenhower. [See p. 166D-F3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Japan Gets Soviet Terms

The USSR offered Japan a peace treaty June 14 that would in effect neutralize Japan by barring Japan from alliances "against any power that fought against Japan in World War II" and barring all foreign military ships except those of the USSR & Red China from waters between Japan & Korea and Japan's inland seaways. The Russian terms also called for Japan to drop its claims to the Kurile Islands, Southern Sakhalin & the Habomai & Shikotan Islands (all occupied by the USSR) and for both sides to renounce claims for war reparations. No reference was made to repatriation of Japanese PWs.

The terms, which were offered in Soviet-Japanese treaty talks in London begun June 1, were "leaked" to Japanese newspapers June 16 by Japanese sources [see p. 183F1]. Japanese Forgn. Min. Mamoru Shigemitsu said in Tokyo June 17 that the terms were "almost identical" with those proposed by the USSR at the San Francisco peace conference in 1951. [See Vol. XI, p. 147J]

Atom Pact Terms Disclosed

Texts of the U.S.'s atomic agreements with Britain, Canada & Belgium [see p. 198C3] were made public June 20 as Pres. Eisenhower submitted them to the Joint Atomic Energy Com., which had the right to bar their coming into force automatically in 30 days.

The agreements provided that:

- Belgium would not transfer to any country other than the U.S. or Britain "any special nuclear materials produced in Belgium, the Belgian Congo, or Ruanda-Urundi [without] assurance that the material will not be used for military purposes."
- Belgium would "consult with the U.S. on the international significance of any proposed transfer of any uranium & thorium ores or special nuclear materials" to any country besides Britain.
- Belgium would try to give the U.S. & Britain first option to buy 90% of the uranium & thorium ores & concentrates produced in Belgium & the Congo in 1956-57 and 75% in 1958-60, thus maintaining the present U.S.-British monopoly.
- The U.S. would give Belgium heavy water & other material for peaceful atomic research & power reactors. [See Vol. X, p. 138L]

British Labor Scores Deal

British Laborite MPs attacked the U.S.-British atomic accord [see p. 198C3] June 20 because it did not include direct information on design & manufacture of atomic weapons. Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden said it went further than the general agreement between the U.S. & the NATO countries as a whole. [See p. 123B1]

George R. Strauss, ex-Supply Min. (in charge of Britain's atomic program), asked whether "there will continue to be a ridiculous waste of scientific manpower," with both countries working on the same problems without "consulting each other & exchanging useful information" [see Vol. XI, p. 90G]. (The Liberal *Manchester Guardian* mentioned frequent reports that British scientists had produced A-bombs "at a fraction of the American cost.")

(Britain May 26 revoked the citizenship of Italian-born physicist Bruno Pontecorvo, who disappeared behind the Iron Curtain in 1950.) [See p. 66A1]

'Atoms-for-Peace' Action Urged

Gordon Dean, U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. ex-chrmn., told the 90th anniversary dinner of *The Nation* in New York June 19: "We are simply not implementing the President's 'atoms for peace' proposal. . . . If we do not soon change our policy and take the secrecy wraps completely off these power reactors, our pretension that we are spreading blessings will have a very hollow ring." [See pp. 198C2, Vol. XIV, 322C3]

The U.S. & Japan initialed an atoms-for-peace agreement June 21. [See p. 198B-C-3]

(The U.S. proposed June 21 that the UN Gen. Assembly counteract Communist charges that atomic-test radiation threatens human life by collecting & publishing all available information on radiation effects. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. said in San Francisco that such reports "could set at rest unjustified fears [and] combat sensational distortion.") [See pp. 57E3, 125B2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Asks Support for Reserve Bill

Pres. Eisenhower appealed directly to the public June 17 for "your support" in reviving his stalled military reserve bill. [See p. 192B-D1]

Broadcasting from the secret underground Pentagon at the conclusion of a 3-day nationwide air-raid drill [see p. 199G2], the President linked the bill with the alert and said the reserve plan was essential to "the security & safety" of the U.S. & its 165 million people. In a national disaster, "one trained reserve battalion in the proper place would be worth 5 divisions located 1,000 miles away," he said. "Trained men will be needed on the spot at the time the disaster occurs. . . . [This] is so important, we cannot possibly allow any extraneous matter . . . to impede [the bill's] progress. . . . This is no place to attach social, political or any other kind of legislation. This is . . . completely nonpartisan."

Chrmn. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Com., which indefinitely postponed action on reserves June 17, said his committee would act if the House passed a reserves bill.

Modified Plan Considered

A revised version (HR6900) of the President's plan was introduced June 20 by Chrmn. Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) of the House Armed Services Com. He said it provided for a 2,900,000-man ready reserve but contained "no Universal Military Training" or 6-month training program for youths, as urged by Mr. Eisenhower. The bill eliminated the Natl. Guard from the program (in order to by-pass the racial segregation issue) and cut from 8 years to 6 the total active-&-reserve service obligation.

Pres. Eisenhower told advisers June 21 that he was dissatisfied with Vinson's bill and wanted something closer to his own proposals.

The House committee later June 21 rejected Vinson's request that the measure be sent to the floor immediately and decided by a 16-14 vote to refer it to a subcommittee. The subcommittee June 22 voted 11-1 approval of a modification, accepted by Vinson & Admin. spokesmen, which would permit up to 250,000 youths under 18½ to enlist directly in the reserve each year and escape the draft if they fulfilled reserve requirements until 28. The Defense Secy. would set the requirements, and Vinson predicted that all youths in the program would be directed to take 6 months' active training. [See p. 185D1]

Encouraged by 'Alert'

Pres. Eisenhower assured the nation in his June 17 broadcast [see col. 2E] that the 3-day Operation Alert had

*Voting with McCarthy in minority: Republican Sens. William E. Jenner (Ind.), George W. Malone (Nev.), William Langer (N. D.)

"brought me great encouragement." The "very serious purpose" of the nationwide air-raid test was to determine whether the U.S. Govt. "could continue to carry on its needed normal functions & provide the kind of services that would be necessary," he said. But his "deepest impression" was that "the most devout daily prayers . . . should be uttered in the supplication that this kind of disaster never comes to the United States."

Civil Defense Admin. Val Peterson, reporting on the drill & its presumed 14¾ million "casualties," said June 17 that 1½ million fatalities & 2¾ million non-fatal casualties had been "prevented" by simulated evacuations in 35 cities. One of the "surprises" was the large number of people—nearly 25 million—made "homeless," he said. "The increased capabilities of civil defense forces to cope with disaster was evident throughout the exercise," he declared. But he conceded that "we are a long way from satisfactory operational readiness."

The President June 16 declared "a 'mock' state of martial law on a national basis" for the test. But he assured reporters that no simulated military operations or "massive retaliation" was involved, that the test was solely of civil defense. [See pp. 199F2-200D3]

(The Soviet Communist Party organ *Pravda* said June 17 that Americans were indignant at an operation which "is evidently calculated to intimidate" them, "to compel them to believe in the inevitability of atomic war & to become reconciled to the colossal expenditure on armaments.")

Brucker Replaces Stevens

Pres. Eisenhower June 22 accepted "with deep regret" the resignation of Army Secy. Robert Ten Broeck Stevens, 55, effective about July 1 [see pp. 122B-C1, 101A-C1, 28C2]. The President simultaneously nominated Wilber Marion Brucker, Defense Dept. general counsel, to the Army post. Stevens said in his June 6 letter of resignation that he was quitting for "compelling personal" reasons.

Facts on Brucker: Born June 23, 1894 in Saginaw, Mich. Received U. of Mich. law degree 1916. Practiced law, served as county prosecuting atty., asst. state atty. gen. 1927-28, Michigan state atty. gen. 1928-30. Governor of Michigan 1930-32; defeated for reelection. Son of former Democratic member of U.S. House, Brucker was Republican his entire political career. Served with Natl. Guard in Mexican Border campaign 1916. Received Silver Star Medal World War I as Army officer. Clashed with Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) Mar. 17 & 23 during hearings on Peress case. Married Clara Hantel Aug. 18, 1923; their son, Wilber M. Jr., became associate of his law firm. [See p. 76E-G1; Vol. XIV, 307B2, 217D3, 177D2]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower June 21 signed a bill (HR1) extending for 3 years the reciprocal trade program. Supplemented with U.S. participation in the proposed Org. for Trade Cooperation, "the act can contribute significantly to economic growth & economic well-being throughout the free world," the President said. It was the 10th time the 20-yr.-old program had been extended. [See p. 200C2] . . . A bill (HR4725) closing 2 "loopholes" in the 1954 tax revision law was signed by Mr. Eisenhower June 15. It repealed sections 452 & 462, which authorized delay in paying taxes on prepaid income & deductions for reserve funds for future expenses. [See p. 193A-B2] . . . Pres. Eisenhower June 16 approved a CAB recommendation under which Seaboard & Western Airlines would receive a 5-yr. certificate for cargo flights across the North Atlantic to Europe and become the first U.S. airline with transatlantic all-cargo service. . . . The President June 20 asked the Senate to give permanent 4-star rank to Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, effective when Ridgway retires as Army Chief of Staff June 30. [See p. 168B3] . . . Among judicial appointments: Mary H. Donlon, member (ex-chrmn.) of N. Y. State Workmen's Compensation Board & prominent N. Y. Republican, as judge of the U.S. Custom Court (lifetime, $22,500-a-yr. post) June 22 to succeed Judge Genevieve R. Cline (retired). Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren E. Burger as judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Dist. of Columbia June 21. [See p. 142E1; Vol. XIII, 28D]

LABOR

GM Gives Jobless Guarantee

Gen. Motors Corp. & the CIO United Auto Workers settled June 13 for a 3-yr. contract providing company-paid unemployment guarantees similar to those in the June 6 Ford pact [see p. 193D2-A3]. The agreement, covering 350,000 employes & reached after 2 months of bargaining, was worth more than 21¢ an hr. per employe or a total exceeding $600 million in 3 years, according to UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther's estimate. It also provided for a "union shop" instead of "the modified union shop heretofore in effect."

Chief feature, the jobless benefits, called for company payment of 5¢ an hr. per worker into a fund which, at current employment levels, would reach $150 million. Starting June 1, 1956, the fund would supplement state employment benefits of laid-off workers so that company & Govt. benefits together would equal 60%-65% of normal take-home pay for up to 26 weeks.

(Although the GM & Ford plans were described as "new" & "radical," an "income assurance" program with company-paid unemployment benefits had been in effect at Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co. for 20 years.)

(N. Y. Gov. W. Averell Harriman pledged June 15 to back state legislation authorizing dual [company & state] unemployement benefits. But an Ohio move in this direction was defeated in the state Senate June 14.) [See p. 193C3]

Raises Also Granted

The GM contract also provided for: (a) continuation of the cost-of-living "escalator" formula; (b) increase of the "annual improvement factor" (for increased productivity) from 5¢ an hr. to 6¢ or to 2½% of each pay classification, whichever was higher; (c) contributions of up to 2¢ an hr. to a fund for local adjustment of wage rates to end classification inequities; (d) an 8¢ hourly raise for all skilled trades employes; (e) increases of at least 28% in pensions, including those for employes already retired; (f) improvements in group & medical insurance; (g) better pay for working nights, Saturdays & holidays; (h) an additional yearly holiday with pay to be taken ½ Christmas Eve & ½ New Year's Eve.

(GM & the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers, representing 35,000 GM employes, concluded a contract on similar terms June 13.)

About half of GM's employes had gone on strike prior to the settlement. Earlier "wildcat" walkouts had ended on Reuther's pleas June 10. [See p. 193F3]

Henry Ford, in a *Detroit News* interview June 20, proposed "industry-wide bargaining"—with all auto makers sitting together to deal with the UAW. But the idea was opposed by Reuther June 21. (Ford's hourly employes earned a record $106.67-a-week average and averaged 45.3 hrs. a week during 1955's first quarter, the company revealed Apr. 21. GM Apr. 25 said its workers averaged $103.79 & 44.2 hrs. for the same period.)

Truck & Ship Strikes

A strike that tied up long-haul trucking in 11 Far Western states for more than 3 weeks ended June 11 when the AFL Teamsters settled in Los Angeles for a "package" including: (a) an immediate 8¢ raise in drivers' $2.14-an-hr. base pay plus additional raises of 8¢ & 7¢ in 1956 & 1957; (b) employer contributions of $8.65 a month per man (5¢ an hr.) to a pension fund.

The strike had started May 19 against 3 large firms—Pacific Intermountain Express, Consolidated Freightways, Inc. & Pacific Motor Trucking Co. (Southern Pacific subsidiary)—but it spread and eventually involved 75,000 employes of some 1,000 companies in Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho & Montana. The union said the shutdown was caused in part by a "lockout" since industry policy barred piecemeal settlements. [See p. 30C2]

60% of U.S.-flag shipping faced tie-up June 16 when 28,000 members of 3 sea unions struck against Atlantic & Gulf Coast shippers after failure to agree on new contracts. While the strike against tanker operators continued, the one against passenger & dry-cargo ship operators ended June 18 after 2 agreements:

• The CIO Natl. Maritime Union agreed June 16 on a 3-yr. contract providing an Employment Security Fund that would pay unemployment benefits to laid-off seamen. It agreed to submit to arbitration a dispute over whether the benefits should go to seamen who quit voluntarily in order to get this compensation. The fund, financed by employer contribu-

tions of 25¢ a day per man, would reach $1,200,000 in a year and then start paying benefits to make a laid-off seamen's unemployment pay (from the fund & from state jobless compensation) total $40 a week for a maximum of 26 weeks. The contract also provided for a 25¢-a-day-per-man increase in employer contributions to the pension-&-welfare fund (new total: $1. [Vol. XIII, p. 206J] • The Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. & the CIO American Radio Assn. agreed June 18 on an 85¢-a-day-per-man increase in contributions to union welfare funds—bringing the total to $1.60 a day and considered sufficient to start a pension plan. (The AFL Intl. Assn. of Masters, Mates & Pilots, whose contract would end Sept. 30, indicated it would settle on similar terms.)

CONGRESS

Marine Strength Cut Rejected

The Senate June 20 turned down Pres. Eisenhower's plan to cut Marine Corps strength as it adopted a $31,882,915,726 military appropriations bill (HR6042) for fiscal 1956. The appropriation went to joint conference with the House, which had voted $394,709,726 less.

The strength cut was rejected when the Senate voted 40-39 approval (37 D. & 3 R. vs. 37 R. & 2 D.) of an amendment by Sen. W. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.). The Symington motion added $46,394,390 to keep the corps at 215,000 men instead of cutting it to 193,000 by June 30, 1956, as the President had proposed. (The President, however, could refuse to use the money and make planned cuts anyway.) [See pp. 168F3-169B1]

Passage of the bill itself was by 80-0. It provided $14,739,763,130 for the Air Force, $9,118,179,556 for the Navy (including Marines) & $7,330,053,000 for the Army.

Warplane Increases Planned

Symington, whose fight against armed forces cuts had been intensified following recent disclosures of Russian warplane advances [see p. 169B-E2], had proposed also to provide $200 million to speed fighter plane output. But he withdrew the motion June 20 after AF Secy. Harold E. Talbott informed the Senate that the AF intended to increase F-101 & F-104 fighter output and already had enough money to do so. (Both were supersonic planes. The McDonnell F-101 was a long-range craft capable of carrying A-bombs deep into enemy territory & of acting as a fast-climbing interceptor. The Lockheed F-104 had a speed exceeding 1,000 mph.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 438G2]

A $356 million increase over the House figure had been made by the Senate specifically to increase Boeing B-52 jet bomber production by 35%, as proposed by the Air Force May 26 & June 6 after prodding by Symington & other Democrats.

Red Air Strength Controversy

Democratic criticism also had caused Defense Dept. officials to reassess comparative American-Soviet air strength and to deny that the Russians had an edge on the U.S. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson had told reporters May 24 that the U.S. was maintaining a "military capability superior" to Russia's.

Discussing the May Day flights of Russian planes over Moscow, Wilson said the Red aircraft displayed included "more than 50 new supersonic day fighters & more than 30 new all-weather fighters, both in operational numbers . . . more than 40 new medium bombers shown for the first time last year as a prototype . . . at least 9 new aircraft powered with turboprops, the first time they have displayed aircraft so powered . . . 10 or more long-range heavy bombers . . . comparable to our own B-52."

But Wilson insisted that "we can & are" maintaining "our lead . . . by aggressive research, proper programming & quantity & quality" output. Asst. AF Secy. Roger Lewis, backing Wilson in the May 24 interview, said the U.S. had "qualitative as well as quantitative superiority." He said Russia "showed more numbers than we thought possible a year ago, but . . . not large numbers," and "numbers . . . are misleading."

Officials Revise Speeches

Brig. Gen. Woodbury M. Burgess of AF Intelligence was reported to have said in a Detroit speech May 18 that "the Russian air force is currently at least as good as ours, possibly better." This brought a public rebuke May 19 by Gen. Nathan F. Twining, AF Chief of Staff, but Burgess denied later May 19 that he had made the statement.

It was reported that as a result of the controversy, Twining & Talbott themselves had toned down Armed Forces Day speeches which, in the original text, had warned of a possibility that the Soviet AF was growing bigger than the U.S.'

Lt. Gen. Thomas S. Power, AF Research & Dvpt. commander, also made a last-minute change so that, in a Boston speech May 20, he credited Russia with "a large air force" instead of "the world's largest air force," his original language.

Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, told the House Forgn. Affairs Com. June 9 that U.S. long-range airpower was "better & more effective" than Russia's, that "our edge" could be maintained and that U.S. superiority would insure a Communist defeat if the Russians attacked in Europe.

Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference May 31 that Soviet air progress should spur civil defense [see p. 207G3]. He said "a greater number of planes [were] exposed to view than we had anticipated they would have at that moment."

(Clifton Daniel, reporting from Moscow in the *N. Y. Times* June 15, said "a big twin-rotor troop-carrying helicopter, apparently capable of transporting 50 to 60 men" & comparable in size to the U.S.' & Britain's largest, had appeared recently in the Moscow skies.)

Other Legislation

Pres. Eisenhower's Dixon-Yates program won a major victory June 16 when the House rejected an Appropriations Com. effort to kill the project by denying funds ($6½ million) for linking it with the TVA power distribution system. The money was part of a $1,372,122,800 appropriations bill (HR6766) approved by the House and sent to the Senate June 16. It was for the TVA, Atomic Energy Comm. & Reclamation Bureau, the Bonneville, Southeastern & Southwestern power administrations and flood control, navigation & power projects. [See p. 200D2-A3] . . . A bill (S67) giving more than 1,000,000 Govt. white-collar workers a 7½% raise retroactive to Mar. 1 was passed by 370-3 House vote (Republicans John Taber [N.Y.], Chas. W. Vursell [Ill.] & Noah H. Mason [Ill.] opposed) June 20 and sent to conference with the Senate, which had voted a 10% raise. The House bill would cost about $326 million a year. [See p. 10C-D1] . . . The Senate June 21 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S1894) authorizing U. S. membership in the UN's proposed $100 million Intl. Finance Corp. & a $35,168,000 U. S. subscription to the agency. [See p. 147G3] . . . The Admin.'s customs simplification bill (HR6040) was passed by House voice vote and sent to the Senate June 22 after 232-143 defeat of a "protectionist" move to eliminate the key provision setting new standards for valuation of imports. The bill would end foreign valuations and make export value the standard. Opponents charged this would mean "backdoor" tariff cuts. [See p. 27C3] . . . The House June 21 passed and sent to the White House a bill (HR2126) for additional research on conversion of salt water to usable water.

COMMUNISM

Mrs. Marie Natvig, 51, was given an 8-mo.-to-2-yr. jail sentence by Fed. Dist. Judge Alexander Holtzoff in Washington June 20 for perjury during FCC hearings in the Edward O. Lamb case. [See p. 170F1] . . . **Diantha D. Hoag**, 46, a former CIO Intl. Electrical Workers shop steward at the Westinghouse Electric plant in Buffalo, N.Y., was indicted on contempt-of-Congress charges by a federal grand jury in Washington June 21 for refusing to answer questions of the Senate Investigations Subcom. Aug. 6, 1954. She had invoked the 5th Amend. after voluntarily stating that she never had engaged in espionage. [See p. 4G3] . . . **9 Pennsylvania Communist leaders** convicted on Smith Act charges were sentenced in Philadelphia by Fed. Dist. Judge J. Cullen Ganey June 20 to these jail terms: 3 yrs. for Sam Gobeloff (also known as Jos. Roberts), 44, Jos. Kuzma, 32, David Dubensky (also known as Dave Davis), 46, & Thos. Nabried, 51. 2 yrs. for Sherman Marion Lebovitz, 29, Walter Lowenfels (also known as Wm. Lerner), 56, Irvin Katz, 35, Robt. Klonsky (also known as Robt. Kirby), 55, & Benj. Weiss, 39. [See Vol. XIV, p. 277E2]

Argentine Revolt Quelled

The Argentine Navy, in an attack led by its air arm, staged an abortive revolt in Buenos Aires June 16. Casa Rosada (Govt. House) and buildings nearby in the Buenos Aires governmental center were heavily damaged in Navy air raids and subsequent ground fighting. The Army successfully defended Casa Rosada, which was the rebels' principal objective.

At least 174 persons were reported killed, 846 wounded during the revolt. (One American killed: Graham M. Tune, 49, chief industrial engineer with Kaiser Motors in Buenos Aires.) Widespread anti-Roman Catholic rioting & looting broke out in the city during the brief uprising, which occurred a few hours after the Vatican's excommunication of Pres. Juan D. Perón & other officials who had been involved in the expulsion of 2 church prelates from the country. Perón yielded power temporarily during the revolt & its aftermath to the War Minister, Gen. Franklin Lucero.

Navy Planes Launch Revolt

2 waves of light bombers & jet planes from the Naval Aviation base at Punta de Indio dropped explosive & incendiary bombs on Casa Rosada in midday June 16 at the start of the revolt. Navy & Marine rebels based in the nearby Navy Ministry Bldg. then tried to seize Casa Rosada, where the Presidential office was located. But Army troops supported by tanks, artillery & Gen. Confed. of Labor (CGT) workers defended Perón's Hq. building, counterattacked the Navy Ministry and forced the rebels to surrender. Perón, who was at the War Ministry when the revolt broke out, was said to have had only a few minutes' warning of the impending rebel air attack.

Mobs loyal to Perón turned against Roman Catholic establishments in the city after the aerial bombing & fighting. Diocesan Hq. & nearly all Catholic church buildings in downtown Buenos Aires were fired & sacked. Perón made a broadcast June 17 declaring the rebellion crushed but decreeing a state of siege to curb further mob violence.

Navy Rear Adm. Anibal O. Olivieri, Marine Corps Vice Adm. Benjamin Gargiulo & Marine Rear Adm. Samuel Toranzo were named by Peronist officials June 18 as instigators of the revolt. Gargiulo reportedly committed suicide when he learned that the revolt had failed. Olivieri & Toranzo were arrested. (39 naval aircraft manned by 122 persons were reported June 17 to have taken refuge in Montevideo, Uruguay, while the cruisers *Pueyrredon & 25th de Mayo* were reported missing.)

PERÓN

Wide World

LUCERO

Peron Excommunicated

Outbreak of the revolt followed disclosure June 16 that Perón and all of his aides involved in the deportation June 14 of Msgr. Manuel Tato & Msgr. Ramon Pablo Novoa had been excommunicated by the Consistorial Congregation of the Vatican. (Msgrs. Tato & Novoa were received by the Pope June 19.) The excommunication order did not mention Perón by name but said that all who had a hand in expelling the 2 churchmen had fallen under excommunication in "latae sententiae" (broad sense). The Vatican newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* denied June 18 that the Roman Catholic hierarchy had prompted or sanctioned the revolt. If the revolt was caused by the fact that Roman Catholics had grown tired of persecution, the newspaper said, then responsibility "for this state of mind" lay with "those who insisted on bringing it about and aggravating it." (Perón again denied in his broadcast to the nation June 17 that he was a foe of the church. He reiterated that his quarrel was with individual clerics who had worked against the regime.) [See p. 201E-G3]

Army Chief Curbs Revolt

It was reported June 18 that Perón had delegated part of his powers over the Govt. to War Min. Franklin Lucero & Defense Min. José Humberto Sosa Molina, both Army generals. Lucero, as head of the "Forces of Repression" organized around the Army to quell the revolt, began a reorganization of the nation's armed forces. (Rear Adm. Luis J. Cornes' appointment June 17 as New Navy Minister was disclosed June 21.) Lucero issued a communiqué June 18 reporting that public order had been restored in Buenos Aires but forbidding people to hold public gatherings. He announced the start of trials of over 800 persons captured or arrested during the revolt.

In the midst of much speculation that Lucero had displaced Perón as strongest figure in the Govt., the general stepped down from his super command June 22 when he broadcast that he had returned the Army to its barracks after its defense of "the constitution, the laws and the legitimately constituted authorities." Perón met with his cabinet June 21-22 in efforts to restore stability. [See p. 201C3]

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Other Foreign News

France. Premier Edgar Faure told the Natl. Assembly June 21 that his Govt. gradually would transfer authority in French Morocco to local leaders but it never would renounce "the permanence and sanctity" of French interests there. Gilbert Grandval, French diplomatic chief in the Saar, was named June 20 to succeed Francis Lacoste as Resident-Gen. in French Morocco, where Jacques Lemaigre-Dubreuil, Casablanca newspaper publisher who favored a negotiated settlement with Moroccan Nationalists, was killed June 11. [See p. 194G1] . . . French Senatorial (Council of the Republic) elections June 19 saw only 6 of 123 contested seats change political allegiance. Gaullists lost 4, Communists one & extreme Right one. Ex-Premier Pierre Mendes - France's Radical - Socialists gained 3 seats. Popular Republicans, Socialists & an independent Leftist each won a seat [see p. 161E3]

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Belgian Premier Achille Van Acker's son, Frans Van Acker, a local official, was rescued by police when Catholics demonstrating against the Govt.'s school-reform bill wrecked a sidewalk cafe in Ostend in an attempted attack on young Van Acker June 19. [See p. 202B2] . . . **South African** Senate June 16 approved, 24-15, the Nationalist Govt.'s bill (already approved by the House) to "pack" the Senate to enable the Govt. to carry out its plan for removing mixed-blood voters from the common electoral roll—a step that would require a 2/3 majority of a joint session of both houses. The Govt. bill, which went to the Gov.-General for signature, ended proportional representation in the Senate & increased Senate membership from 48 to 89. [See p. 107B-C3] . . . **Singapore** union leaders ended June 17 a sympathy strike of 16,000 workers, who quit work June 13 to protest the arrests of 6 union leaders under emergency regulations. Singapore officials promised a review of the arrests within 14 days. [See p. 170F2]

Perón vs. Catholics

Nov. 6, 1954—Peron accused clergy of campaigns hostile to regime.

Nov. 13—Series of arrests of 79 priests begun.

Feb. 10, 1955—100 priests dismissed from teaching jobs.

Mar. 23—5 holy days removed from list of national holidays.

Apr. 14—Religious instruction in public schools banned.

May 4—Peronist party approved church-state separation.

June 11—Corpus Christi celebration held in face of Govt. opposition.

June 12—Catholics & Peronists clashed in street riots near Buenos Aires Cathedral.

June 14—Govt. banished from country 2 prelates it blamed for instigation of riots.

June 16—Peron & aides who acted against prelates excommunicated by Vatican; Navy elements staged revolt.

June 18—Army Gen. Franklin Lucero took command of Govt. to suppress revolt.

June 22—Peron restored to command.

BUSINESS

General Motors announced June 22 in Detroit that it would spend $500 million to expand its facilities for production of passenger cars & trucks. GM Pres. Harlow H. Curtice said the plans called for 6.3 million sq. ft. of new factory floor space. The plan raised GM's budgeted expenditures for new facilities to $2 billion the past 18 mos., $4 billion since World War II. [See p. 208D2] . . . **American Overseas Finance Corp.,** a private agency supported by the Export-Import Bank to help finance exports of U.S. capital goods, was formed in New York June 21 by the Chase Manhattan and Chemical Corn Exchange banks of New York, First Natl. of Boston, Natl. Bank of Detroit and Mellon Natl. Bank & Trust of Pittsburgh. . . . **Houdry Process Corp.** increased June 16 its claim for patent-infringement damages against the Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc. to $52,773,464. Houdry's suit, pending in U.S. Dist. Court in Philadelphia, charged that Socony had licensed oil-cracking processes (for production of high octane gasoline) that belonged to Houdry. The Houdry firm also sought treble damages as a penalty. . . . **Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.** reported June 14 that there were 53.6 million telephones in service in the U.S. on March 31. . . . **Neiman-Marcus Co.** (Dallas specialty store) announced June 16 its acquisition of the Ben Wolfman store in Houston.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Total eclipse of the sun for 7 min. 7.8 sec. (believed to be the longest in 1,238 yrs.) occurred June 20 over southeast Asia. Cloudiness obscured the eclipse for most of an international group of scientific observation teams assembled in Sigiriya, Ceylon. A Harvard team that moved to Batticaloa, Ceylon succeeded in photographing the eclipse. . . . **Cigarette** smokers in the U.S. declined by 1,500,000 the past 18 mos. to a total of 38 million persons, the Public Health Service reported June 21 in a survey made for the Natl. Cancer Institute. [See p. 203B2]

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune June 19; based on national sales) [See p. 163A2]

Fiction: (1) Robt. Ruark's "Something of Value"; (2) Françoise Sagan's "Bonjour Tristesse"; (3) Mac Hyman's "No Time for Sergeants"; (4) John P. Marquand's "Sincerely, Willis Wayde"; (5) C. S. Forester's "The Good Shepherd." **Nonfiction:** (1) Anne Morrow Lindbergh's "Gift From the Sea"; (2) Norman Vincent Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking"; (3) Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter"; (4) John A. Schindler's "How to Live 365 Days a Year"; (5) Rudolf Flesch's "Why Johnny Can't Read."

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Almost Crazy. Musical revue with "words & music mostly by Portia Nelson, Raymond Taylor & Jas. Shelton." Sketches mostly by Shelton, Hal Hackady & Robt. A. Bernstein. Staged by Lew Kesler. Choreography by Wm. Skipper. Sketches directed by Christopher Hewett. Produced by John S. Cobb. Al Rickey, musical director. With Kay Medford, Jas. Shelton, Babe Hines, Betty Colby, Karen Anders. June 20 at Longacre. (0-2-5)§

Closed

House of Flowers June 4 (181 performances)
Tea & Sympathy June 18 (712 performances)
Three for Tonight June 18 (86 performances)

§First figure—favorable reviews (leading N. Y. papers); 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable

RELIGION

Spanish Roman Catholics' right to enter into civil marriages with non-Catholics was upheld June 18 by the Madrid Court of Appeals. The court ruling abrogated existing administrative regulations based on Canon Law, which forbade such marriages except in grave circumstances and did not recognize a Roman Catholic's personal renunciation of membership in the faith. [See p. 95E1] . . . **Pope Pius XII,** in a talk June 21 attended by a group from the Italian motion picture industry, urged that film producers employ the "almost magical power" of their medium to lead people onto "the path of right & goodness." He suggested that an "ideal" film would demonstrate goodness in the manner of the Biblical parable. [See p. 179E2] . . . **Consultative Conf. of Jewish Orgs.** in London June 12-16 appealed to Soviet leaders to restore the religious, cultural & political freedom of 2,500,000 Jews living in Iron Curtain countries. It did not indorse Zionist proposals that Jewish life be concentrated in Israel. The conference instead commended various national Jewish groups in Europe that reported they would "continue to live where they are" and strengthen their communal adherence to Jewish values.

OBITUARIES

Ann Batchelder, 73, *Ladies' Home Journal* food ed., poet; June 18, Woodstock, Vt.

Carlyle Blackwell, 71, silent screen star (300 films, retired in 1930); June 17 in Miami.

D. Worth Clark, 53, isolationist U.S. Representative (D., Ida.) 1934-38, Senator 1938-44; June 19 in Los Angeles. [See Vol. IV, p. 201G]

Dr. Shmuel Elyashiv, 55, Russian-born deputy dir.-gen. Israeli Forgn. Ministry, ex-Amb. to Moscow; June 20 in Tel Aviv.

John Golden, 80, veteran Broadway producer (*Lightnin', Seventh Heaven, Claudia, Susan & God, Counsellor at Law, Skylark* & about 145 other plays), ex-songwriter (*Poor Butterfly; Goodbye Girls, I'm Through*), a founder of ASCAP; June 17 in New York after heart attack.

Josiah Willard Hayden, 81, pres. $70 million Chas. Hayden Fndtn. (established by his fianancier-brother, who provided funds for the Hayden Planetarium, N.Y., 1935, 2 yrs. before his death); June 15 in Arlington, Mass. (from injuries in auto accident June 11).

Harry A. Jansen (Dante the Magician), 71, Danish-born performer; June 16 in Northridge, Calif.

John Knight, 84, U.S. Dist. Judge Western N.Y. since 1931 (heard Schine theaters anti-trust case); June 15 in Buffalo. [See Vol. XIV, p. 86B3]

Capt. Percy Lawson-Johnston, 61, head of Bovril, Ltd. of Canada; June 19 in New York.

Edward A. Norman, 55, financier, philanthropist, founder-pres. of Amer. Fund for Israel Institutions & of Group Farming Research Inst., secy. Amer. Jewish Com; June 20 in New Canaan, Conn.

James E. Pew, 54, mgr. natural gas & gasoline div. Sun Oil Co., member Petroleum Admin. for War in World War II; June 19 in Malvern, Pa.

Gerald H. Smith, 42, pres. Street & Smith Publications; June 18 in Princeton, N.J.

Lloyd Paul Stryker, 70, criminal lawyer (opposed ex-N.Y. Dist. Atty. Thomas E. Dewey in defense of Tammany leader James J. Hines, who was convicted in policy protection racket in 1930s; defended Alger Hiss at first perjury trial 1949); June 21 in New York of cerebral hemorrhage. [See Vol. IX, p. 220D]

Dr. Edward Alexander Sutherland, 90, founder Madison Coll., Nashville, Tenn., 1904, which he headed until 1946; June 21 in Nashville.

David Wallace, 66, retired theatrical mgr., playwright (*Rope* and other plays); June 15 in Centre Ossipee, N.H.

Rufus Eicher Zimmerman, 68, retired vice pres. & research chief U.S. Steel Corp.; June 21, Summit, N.J.

SPORTS

Fleck Wins U.S. Open

Jack Fleck, 32, golf pro at the Duck Creek and Credit Island municipal courses in Davenport, Ia. and never before winner of a major tournament, won the U.S. open championship by 69-72 in a playoff June 19 with Ben Hogan at the Olympic Country Club, San Francisco. Hogan, 42, winner of 4 previous opens, announced after the match his retirement as a "serious contender" for the open championship. [See p. 204B1; Vol. XIV, 212F3]

Moore KOs Olson

Archie Moore, 38, of San Diego defended his world lightheavyweight title in New York June 22 by knocking out Carl (Bobo) Olson, 26, of San Francisco, world middleweight champ, after one min. 19 sec. of the 3d round. [See pp. 152B2, 136C1]

Other Winners

Auto racing: Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina won the Dutch Grand Prix at Zandvoort-on-Sea (Netherlands) June 19. His Mercedes covered the 419.3 km. (260.6 mi.) in 2 hr. 54 min. 23.8 sec. for an avg. speed of 144.24 kmph. [See p. 203E3] . . . **Golf:** Louise Suggs won the Triangle round-robin women's tourney at Grossinger, N. Y. June 18 for $1,500 first prize [see p. 196D1]. Jackie Yates of Honolulu, competing for Redlands (Calif.) U., won the U.S. women's intercollegiate championship in Chicago June

18 [see Vol. XIV, p. 220E1]. John W. Roberts, 56 of Columbus, O. won the U. S. seniors title in Rye, N. Y. and Judd Brumley of Greenville, Tenn. won the intl. senior title in Southampton, N. Y. June 19. [See p. 104D1] . . . **Horse racing:** H. M. Warner's Honey's Alibi, Don Scurlock up, won the $62,500 Chicagoan at Washington Park (Chicago) June 18 for $39,400; Wheatley Stable's High Voltage, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $49,625 Delaware Oaks at Delaware Park (Stanton) June 18 for $37,040 [see p. 204C1]. Brightside Farms' Jamie, driven by Bob Parkinson, won the $25,000 Amer. Trotting Championship June 16 at Roosevelt Raceway (Westbury, N. Y.) for $12,500. . . . **Track & field:** USC won the NCAA outdoor title for the 7th consecutive year in Los Angeles June 18. [See pp. 204E1, 72A2] . . . **Weightlifting:** Russia defeated the U. S., 11-9, in Moscow June 19 in a meet that concluded the U. S. team's visit to the USSR. World records set during the match: middlewt. Tommy Kono of Sacramento, Calif., 291.5 lb. in the 2-hand press; lightheavyweight Fyodor Osipa of Russia, 317 lb. in the military press; Yuri Duganov of Russia, 292 lb. in clean & jerk. [See 204F1]

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Intl. Olympic Com., meeting in Paris, chose Rome June 16 as site of the 1960 summer Olympic Games. Squaw Valley, Calif. (near Nevada border between Sacramento & Reno) was selected June 17 as the 1960 winter site. [See pp. 152G2, 16F1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. 13 of 56 men aboard the British submarine *Sidon* were killed when it sank after an explosion of torpedo propellant in Portland, Eng. harbor June 16. . . . John Graham Dowling, 41, *Time* correspondent in Buenos Aires and son of actor Eddie & comedienne Ray Dooley Dowling, and 13 of 23 other persons aboard were killed June 16 in the crash of a Panair do Brasil Constellation airliner near Asunçion, Paraguay. . . . At least 17 persons were drowned in the sinking off Caen, France June 18 of a former military landing craft in use as a tourist excursion boat. . . . A fire believed to have been set by an inmate caused at least 18 deaths at Shikiba mental hospital in Ichikawa, Japan June 18. . . . A fire that destroyed the Tidewater Terminal on the Charleston, S. C. waterfront June 17 caused 2 deaths and an estimated $4 million damage. . . . The Natl. Safety Council reported in Chicago June 15 that U. S. domestic airlines established last year a new low record rate of .09 deaths for each 100 million passenger mi. flown (3 fatal accidents in which a total of 23 persons died). [See Vol. XII, p. 286F] . . . The Agriculture Dept. reported June 19 that 176,891 forest fires (avg. 485 daily) damaged 8,800,000 acres of U.S. forest in 1954.

Crime. Mrs. Ruth Ellis, 28, a model, was sentenced to hang after her conviction in London June 21 of murder in the fatal shooting of her lover, racing driver David Blakely, 25, because of his attentions to another woman. . . . Circuit Judge C. E. Chillingworth, 58, & his wife, Marjorie, 57, disappeared June 15 from their beach home in West Palm Beach, Fla. Rewards offered for information as to their fate reached a total of $113,000 when Fla. Gov. LeRoy Collins' Cabinet posted a $50,000 state reward June 21. . . . Ex-Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R., Calif.), 54, was fined $5,000 and given a suspended 4-to-12-mo. jail sentence by Fed. Judge Walter M. Bastian in Washington June 15 for having falsely reported to the House Clerk on his office payroll during a period when he allegedly collected salary kickbacks. [See p. 153G3] . . . Evan R. Dale, 39, expres. of the AFL Laborers in So. Illinois, received prison sentences totaling 10 yrs. & a $5,000 fine on plea of guilty in Springfield, Ill. June 20 to federal income tax evasion. [See Vol. XIV, p. 433C1] . . . Louis Hoffner, 41, who was cleared in Nov. 1952 after having served nearly 12 yrs. in prison for a murder during a holdup, was awarded $112,291 in compensation from N.Y. State by Court of Claims Judge Federick A. Young in New York June 16. [See Vol. XIII, p. 147G] . . . Police Chief E. E. Whiteside, 51, of Jacksonville, Ala. was shot to death June 20, allegedly by storekeeper Robert E. Lee Dentman during a dispute over a search for an old water main near Dentman's store. . . . Richard Kluckhohn, 21, received a 5-to-10-yr. prison sentence in Raleigh, N.C. June 18 for involuntary manslaughter. He was convicted of the killing May 13 of Bernice Seawell of Arlington, Va., by a bullet fired from Kluckhohn's hotel room window. He contended that a German Luger pistol in his possession had fired accidentally. [See p. 196E2] . . . John F. Lange Jr., 48, of Brooklyn, a credit investigator, received a 5-day jail sentence & $250 fine from Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz in Brooklyn June 20 for having caused a mistrial in the case of Raymond Holley, 16, charged with murder, by reading newspaper clippings about the case while a juror.

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Married: Drama critic George Jean Nathan, 74, & actress Julie Haydon, 45; aboard liner *Santa Rosa* June 19 en route from New York for Caribbean cruise. Actress Marie McDonald & her ex-husband, shoe mfr. Harry Karl; remarriage in Yuma, Ariz. announced week later (June 21) in Hollywood [see Vol. XIV, p. 396G3]. Australian tennis star Lewis Hoad, 20, & Jennifer Jane Staley; in Wimbledon, Eng. June 18 [see p. 40E-F2]. Italian Princess Lidia Maria Antonio Caracciolo de Torella (to be 16 July 25) & Count Aubrey Wm. Tealdi, 75, Swiss millionaire whose first wife died 10 months ago; June 16 in Lucca, Italy.

Divorced: Rep. James Roosevelt (D., Calif.), by the former Romelle Schneider, 39; June 21 in Pasadena, Calif. on cruelty grounds. [See Vol. XIV, p. 222D1]

EXECUTIVES

Advertising Fed. of America—Ben R. Donaldson of Ford Motor Co. was elected chrmn. June 7, Elon G. Borton was reelected pres. & gen. mgr. . . . **Air Transport Assn. of Amer.**—Harold L. Pearson, Asst. Dir. of the Budget Bur., was elected pres. June 21 (effective July 1). . . . **Amer. Iron & Steel Institute**—Benj. F. Fairless was elected pres. May 26. [See p. 150D2] . . . **Amer. Stores Co.**—Wm. Park assumed the new post of chrmn. (& chief exec. officer) June 15 and was succeeded as pres. by Paul J. Cupp, 52. . . . **Anaconda Copper Mining Co.**—Roy H. Glover (to be 65 July 15) was elected chrmn. May 26. [See p. 180D3] . . . **Atlas Plywood Corp.**—Robt. A. Muller, 55 Apr. 13, was elected pres. June 1 to succeed the late Elmore I. MacPhie. [See p. 103E3] . . . **British Council** (state-financed cultural agency)—Sir David Kelly, ex-British Amb. to USSR, succeeded Sir Ronald Adam as chrmn. June 19. . . . **Burlington Industries, Inc.**—Herman D. Ruhm Jr., 53 May 14, resigning as Bates Mfg. Co. pres. effective July 15, was named as pres. June 15 (effective later in the year). . . . **Canadian Gen. Electric Co.**—Harold M. Turner (to be 59 Oct. 3) was elected chrmn. June 11 and was succeeded as pres. by Jas. H. Goss. . . . **Chemical Fund, Inc.** (mutual investment company with net assets exceeding $95 million)—Ferdinand Eberstadt, 65 June 19, was elected chrmn. June 15 and replaced as pres. by Francis S. Williams. . . . **Child Study Assn. of Amer.**—Mrs. Clarence K. Whitehill (to be 48 Aug. 4) of Scarsdale, N. Y. was elected pres. June 14. . . . **Thos. Cook & Son, Inc.**—Edw. O'Connor was elected pres. May 28 to succeed Harold White (retired May 31). . . . **Crane Co.**—Mark W. Lowell (to be 59 Aug. 14) was elected chrmn. June 1; Frank F. Elliott, 62, succeeded John L. Holloway (to be 57 July 22), who resigned as pres. . . . **Deere & Co.**—Wm. A. Hewitt (to be 41 Aug. 9) was elected pres. May 24. [See p. 172A2] . . . **Gen. Motors**—Dr. Lawrence R. Hafstad, 51 June 19, a leading atomic scientist, was appointed research director June 19. [See p. 158I] . . . **Heintz Mfg. Co.**—Chas. B. Grace, 49, was named pres. June 14 to succeed Wm. J. Meinel (who was to remain chrmn.), effective Aug. 1. . . . **Houston Natural Gas Corp.**—Frank C. Smith (to be 63 Sept. 9) succeeded the late L. S. Zimmerman as chrmn. June 7 and was replaced as pres. by John H. Wimberly. . . . **Logistics Research, Inc.** (Redondo Beach, Calif. designers-mfrs. of electronic computers)—Sir Robt. A. Watson-Watt, 63 Apr. 13, was chosen as pres. & chrmn. May 24. [See Vol. XII, p. 384N] . . . **Manufacturing Chemists' Assn., Inc.**—B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co. Pres. John R. Hoover, 62 Apr. 12, was chosen pres. June 9 to succeed Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. Pres. Fred J. Emmerich (63 Mar. 16). . . . **Paul Masson, Inc.** (Saratoga, Calif.)—Ex-N. Y. State Liquor Auth. Chrmn. John F. O'Connell was named June 9 as pres. to succeed Alfred Fromm. . . . **Midwest Stock Exchange**—Geo. E. Barnes, 55 Mar. 17, was elected chrmn. June 7 to succeed Reuben Thorson, 53. . . . **Natl. Fuel Gas Co.**—Wm. H. Locke was elected pres. June 19 to succeed Leigh A. Brown, 67 (retiring June 30). . . . **News-Journal Co.** (Wilmington, Del.)—Henry T. Claus, 70 Apr. 6, retired June 15 as pres. but continued as chrmn.; Chas. L. Reese Jr., 52 Apr. 7, became pres. . . . **Pilgrims of the U.S.** (Anglo-U.S. friendship organization)—Hugh Bullock, 57 June 2, succeeded the late John W. Davis as pres. (announced May 30). [See p. 103A3] . . . **Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co.**—R. M. Marshall, 64, was elected chrmn. June 12 and succeeded as pres. by Henry L. Hillman, 36. . . . **Railway Progress Institute** (formerly Ry. Business Assn.)—Holcombe Parkes, 59 Mar. 14, of Benton & Bowles was elected pres. June 18. . . . **Republic Steel Corp.**—Chrmn. Tom M. Girdler, 78 May 19, turned over the title of chief executive officer June 21 to pres. C. M. White, 64 June 13. . . . **W. & J. Sloane**—Benj. Coates of Philadelphia succeeded W. E. S. Griswold Jr. as pres. May 24; John Sloane, 72, resigned as chrmn. . . . **Stone & Webster Engineering Corp.**—Russell T. Branch, 66 June 5, was elected chrmn. May 24 and succeeded as pres. by T. Cortlandt Williams (to be 57 June 30). . . . **Sunbeam Corp.**—Robt. P. Gwinn, 47, became pres. & gen. mgr. June 6 to succeed B. A. Graham, who became vice chrmn. . . . **Underwood Corp.**—L. C. Stowell, 63, was elected to succeed Philip D. Wagoner (to be 79 July 24) as chrmn. June 19; Fred M. Farwell, 48, was chosen to replace Stowell as pres. (both changes effective Aug. 1). . . . **Visking Corp.**—Howard R. Medici, 59, was elected May 25 to succeed the late J. Paul Smith as pres. . . . **Vocational Advisory Svc.**—Mrs. Frederick M. Warburg was elected pres. May 25 to succeed Mrs. Beardsley Ruml (who became exec. vice pres.). . . . **Yale School of Law**—Law Prof. Eugene V. Rostow, 48 May 1, chosen June 14 as dean (effective July 1).